

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1857.

NUMBER 102.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.—**IN ADVANCE.**—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$4; Weekly \$8; Evening Bulletin \$4; Evening \$4; Weekly \$8.

CLOSING PRICE.—**IN ADVANCE.**—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weekly for \$25; 1 copy 3 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$2; 6 copies \$12; 12 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin 1 copy for \$10.

Advertisers by mail are payable in advance.

When the Louisville Daily or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

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One square, 10 lines \$1.00

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Marriages and deaths published in news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Each insertion of an advertisement, inserted in editorial column, is intended to provide private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Standards of insertion—25 cents for first insertion and 15 cents for each continuation; each change considered a new advertisement.

Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisers inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half price; those inserted in Daily Journal and confirmed, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisers kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

Advertisers in *Weekly Journal*.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion \$1.00

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Advertisers continued in the *Weekly Journal*, if they are continued also in the *Weekly Journal*, will be charged an extra price for each continuation, if not diminished in *Weekly Journal* rates.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1857.

The scarcity of fuel in the towns and cities upon the Ohio river has awakened the people to the necessity of railroads as a means of ministering not only to their commercial advancement but to their actual comfort. The people of Cincinnati are in as deep distress for fuel as are the people of our own city. There are several thousand acres of dense timber within a few miles of Cincinnati. All this timber might easily be cut into cord wood and brought into Cincinnati, as the wood around our city has been brought here; but the railroad companies appear to be unwilling to fix their charges for transportation at such prices as will allow the owners of the land to have the wood cut and sent to market. The railroads are unwilling to adopt a tariff upon the transportation of cord wood that will induce owners to send it to market, because it is required for the purposes of the railroad companies, and they are unwilling to invite competition. We know that some of these roads pay but \$1.25 for wood, which might be sent to Cincinnati, and, after paying a reasonable price for transportation, yield to the owners double that price, and yet be sold much cheaper than most of the wood that has been sold there for the past six weeks or two months. There are now within a convenient distance of Cincinnati by railroad a tract of one thousand acres of land which we once owned which we know is heavily covered with fine timber, within two miles of a depot of one railroad and one and half miles of the depot of another. This land would yield at least fifty cords of wood per acre and still leave upon it enough timber for rails and fuel and building purposes. It has for years been offered for sale at the low price of \$20 per acre, and although the timber alone, if transported to Cincinnati at a fair price, would pay for the land several times over, the unwillingness of the railroads to transport wood at the same tariff charged for other freight has prevented its sale. The settler looks hopelessly at the giant trees; if he were to cut them down he would be compelled to leave them to rot upon the ground. Two hundred travel would bring this wood by railroad to Cincinnati, where the suffering from want of fuel has been very great, where the poor are actually freezing for want of wood or coal, notwithstanding the benevolent efforts of the city authorities.

The spirit of speculation seems indeed to have entered into the hearts of our whole people and made them deaf even to the appeals of suffering humanity. These soulless corporations might well afford to make arrangements for the transportation at reasonable prices of the wood we have mentioned, and thus contribute to the relief of the suffering poor of Cincinnati. It is a standing rule of railroad companies to discourage the transportation of wood upon their roads because it may increase the price of the fuel which they are themselves compelled to use; but, under such circumstances as those which have existed in the towns and cities on the Ohio river during this winter, we think that this rule should be, at least temporarily, abandoned.

FOUND DEAD.—On Monday last, Oliver P. Throop, of Orange county, Ind., was found dead in his house. It is supposed he froze to death. He had been, all fall, afflicted with the mille sickness, and was very weak from the effects of it, and, having disagreed with his family, they left him, and he was living by himself, and it is supposed he became unable to prepare himself with necessary fire.

Some person recently enclosed a thousand dollars to a gentleman in New York with these words:

"This is justly yours."

"CONSCIENCE."

We think that, if all the consciences in the West and South were to ease themselves after a similar fashion, we should be worth at least a hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than we now are.

Additional to the donation of \$250 to the poor of the city the Northern Bank of Kentucky has appropriated a similar amount for the relief of the destitute in Lexington.

PHILOSOPHY GROWING RED IN THE CHEEKS.—Some months since, to the holy horror of everybody, the editor of the New York Tribune was knocked down and beaten in Pennsylvania Avenue for the freedom of his strictures upon the conduct of a member of Congress; and, to the holy indignation of everybody, he neither resented it on the spot nor complained of it in the courts of justice. He bore it as meekly as any martyr. His philosophy was far more stoical than that of the Stoics. It was supreme.

But a remarkable change has come over the spirit of his philosophy. A few evenings since, a gentleman with his foot on his own door-step, in one of the public streets of New York, was knocked down and robbed of a valuable gold watch, and the villain or villains escaped the notice of the police. And thereupon the editor of the Tribune, with excited glare, springs into the front rank of fallible humanity, and bravely says:

If policemen are merely ornaments of society, whose business it is to vote on the day of election, we must rely upon our own right arms, our own revolvers, and our pistol, and against the lawless, the lawless and the thief.

We must declare that, when law ceases to protect and to punish, it loses its only title to reverence. It is not impossible that the time may come when the people of New York, growing a little restive at being harpooned, may try to make themselves masters of the city, and the elevation of a human crew to the bulk deck of a royal-boat, shoulder-hitter, and burglar. The cowardly knaves who have undertaken to render our streets unsafe than the mountain roads of Spaul are known, and may, when the tide is high, the short, and the lamp-post in most concealed locality, have the temerity to be the crew in which they are engaged. We warn them and we warn the authorities as well, that exasperated men are not in the habit of philo-optimism very calmly.

Everybody is naturally tempted to ask of what meat our Caesar has been feeding since the spiritless affair in Pennsylvania Avenue. But nobody should yield to the temptation. It would be handsome. The above are daring and dashing words, and we give the editor of the Tribune full credit for them. Still he is but new in this impulsive faith, and we have a sort of half suspicion, that, if, in some of his midnight journeys homeward, he were to encounter a live short-boy or shoulder-hitter, his old habit of "philosophizing very calmly" would come back upon him instinctively. Nevertheless, there is unquestionably some very doughty blood in his turnip.

DEATH OF PRESTON S. BROOKS.—The telegraph yesterday announced the sudden death of this gentleman at Washington. His disease is said to have been croup, superinduced upon a severe cold. We knew Mr. B. only through his public deportment at the capital of the nation, which was little calculated to awaken our admiration either of the politician or the man; yet, in sheer justice, it must be said that he was a zealous representative of his constituents, and, as he and they understood it, a faithful one. Although no friend of the Union, he was not by any means a formidable enemy. The very boldness and enormity of his sectionalism disarmed it of all power to harm. He was, moreover, utterly unqualified for the Congressional or any other moral arena. Neither his intellect nor his spirit fitted him for intellectual combat. His abilities appear to have been moderate, and his attainments still more so, while his temper was evidently violent and highly cultivated. He was a weak man rather than a bad one. Personally, we believe, he was a very generous and attractive gentleman. South Carolina will no doubt delight to honor his memory.

THE NATIONAL CLAY MONUMENT—SELECTION OF DESIGN.—The Directory of the Clay Monument Association at Lexington has at last selected a design for the national monument to be erected in the cemetery near that place, over the remains of Henry Clay. It is the design submitted by Mr. Julius W. Adams, of Lexington. The Observer and Reporter says that the height of the monumental column, together with the base or sarcophagus, is one hundred and nineteen feet, and upon the summit of the column there is to be a colossal statue of the departed statesman. The Association have decided to construct this monument of Kentucky stone, the magnesia limestone, which is said to be as indestructible as Egyptian granite. It is designed to lay the corner stone of this monument on the 12th day of April, the birth-day of the matchless orator and unsullied patriot unto whom it is to be erected; but if this cannot be done, ground will at least be broken on that day. The Hon. Edward Everett is to deliver on the address upon the occasion.

The Frankfort Commonwealth reports the death, on the 9th of November last, on board of the steamer Tennessee, then on her passage from Greytown to New York, of John H. Marshall, son of Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, late Chief Justice of Kentucky, and lately an officer under Gen. Walker, in Nicaragua. He emigrated to California in the spring of 1849, where he remained until May last, when he went to Nicaragua, and was immediately entrusted with important commissions under Walker's government. He made many warm friends wherever he had his residence, and it is some consolation to his friends here to know that he was surrounded by friends on the steamer Tennessee, who did not desert him in the last scene. It is understood that he had resigned his employment in Nicaragua, and, after an absence of nearly eight years, was returning to his family and friends, who, instead of rejoicing in his presence, must now mourn his loss.

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1857.—We have received from Messrs. Kirk & Clarke, book-sellers, on Fourth street, a copy of the American Almanac for 1857. Our readers of course understand the nature and comprehensiveness of this publication. It has been issued for twenty years, and each number contains an invaluable amount of statistical information. It is, indeed, indispensable to those who would have constantly at hand the means of reference for any fact connected with the Government of the Union, the several States, and the different countries of the world. Its astronomical department is prepared by the eminent professors at Cambridge, and the other matter collected from official sources.

The Almanac is a large handsomely printed volume, and is justly regarded as a standard book of authority.

The books and papers of the Chicago Joint Stock Company have been seized by the sheriff. Its recent distribution of houses and lots by lottery proved a swindle—those who drew prizes having been unable to realize anything.

George Funston, Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, died on Monday.

BREATHITT COUNTY COAL.—We have had an opportunity of testing specimens of coal brought to this city from the Haddix channel mines in Breathitt county, which we find to be equal to any now for sale in this market. It burns with a brilliant flame, and throws out an intense heat. This coal is found in great quantities in Breathitt, one of the most easterly counties in the State, and is only a sample of the immense mineral resources of that section. It is, however, inaccessible, except by the Kentucky river, which is unnavigable the greater portion of the year.

Mr. B. F. Watts has brought four car loads of this coal to this city, it having been boated 130 miles, wagoned 15 miles, and then transported 98 miles by railroad from Lexington. Mr. Watts can be found at the depot, or at the Louisville Hotel.

THE FUND FOR DISABLED FIREMEN.—We are gratified to learn from Capt. S. Watkins, President of the Fire Department, that the prospects for the endowment of a large fund, the interest of which is to render assistance to disabled firemen, are very flattering. By the recent fair at Odd Fellows' Hall and contributions from various citizens the sum of \$1,700 has been raised. The insurance companies are yet to be called upon, and we have no doubt but that they will contribute liberally. It is proposed to invest this money in bonds of the city of Louisville, or other securities. We wish for this noble effort in behalf of a noble cause the most unbounded success.

We are pleased to learn that the report alleging incivility toward families on the part of the Superintendent of the Relief and Employment Association is wholly erroneous, and must have arisen from some unaccountable mistake.

Mr. Ben. O. Davis, the President of the Association, is using all of his energies to diffuse the blessings incident to its organization among all classes of the destitute, and in seeing the charitable donations of our citizens employed in the accomplishment of a vast amount of good.

MORE CHARITIES FROM THE BANKS.—Corporations are no longer soulless—at least in our city. The Northern Bank of Kentucky has contributed two hundred and fifty dollars to the poor; the Bank of Louisville a similar sum, and the Southern Bank of Kentucky one hundred and fifty dollars. This, with the contribution of the Bank of Kentucky, makes the handsome amount of nine hundred dollars donated to charitable purposes by our leading banking institutions.

FAILURES OF THE MAILS.—We have nothing from New York or Philadelphia of a later date than Thursday last. Five mails are due from those cities, three from Boston, and one from Baltimore.

It is impossible even to imagine when this wretched derangement of the mails will cease. Not, we fear, until the agents along the great railroad routes make it a point to give strict attention to their business, and see to the mails being punctually and speedily forwarded.

THE SONS OF MALTA.—The Independent Order of the Sons of Malta, a benevolent institution recently erected in our midst, have already manifested their disposition to relieve the poor of our city in various ways. A few days ago, the lodge here donated fifty dollars and one thousand loaves of bread to the use of the Relief and Employment Association.

INTENSE COLD.—Our friend Mr. W. N. Potts, of Jessamine county, writes us that on "cold Monday," the 19th inst., the thermometer hanging in his yard denoted *thirty-three degrees below zero*. At other points in the same county it ranged from 18 to 31 degrees below. Such an intense degree of cold is altogether unparalleled in this latitude.

MISS VIRGINIA CLAGETT and a negro girl were found dead on Monday, the 19th. The young lady had started to see a sick servant at some distance from the family mansion and became lost in snow. When found she and the girl were discovered standing erect, almost covered in the drift, and life was extinct.

HORRIBLE.—It is stated that there was a train of fifteen cars at Amsterdam (about thirty miles west of Albany) on Tuesday, which had been there nearly a week. They were loaded with hogs, and the poor brutes were so famished that they are devouring one another.

INJURED BY A HOG.—Yesterday afternoon Richard Karner, a small boy, was attacked on the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, by a very savage hog, and wounded severely. One of his arms was broken, the other pierced to the bone, and his thigh and leg also badly injured by the infuriated animal.

DEPRIVED WOMEN.—Sarah McCallister and one of her pads were taken to jail yesterday in a most beastly state of intoxication. They exhibited outer proof of the doctrine of the total depravity of woman. Two more utterly brutalized persons were never seen.

IN NEW YORK CITY Michael Nugent for throttling man by the garrote system and then robbing him has been convicted and sentenced to *imprisonment for life*. He only obtained six and a quarter cents.

IN COLUMBUS, OHIO, a jury has assessed damages in \$3,000 against David L. Elliot. He seduced and then refused to marry Mahala Dyer.

A lady named Powders was burned to death in Zanesville, Ohio, last week. Her cotton dress took fire while she was moving about the hearth.

THE ALARM OF FIRE about six o'clock last evening was produced by the burning of a chimney.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter has the following reference to a late decision of the Court of Appeals:

The case of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Co. vs. the county of Fayette, was decided in the court below in favor of the county, and it was released from the subscription. The case which the Journal notices is against the city of Lexington, upon a vote of its citizens in favor of \$150,000 of stock to the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Co., but which the City Council refused to make because they alleged that the conditions upon which the subscription was to be based had not been complied with. The court below decided against the city, and the Court of Appeals have affirmed that decision.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, January 28.

CAUSES DECIDED.

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1857.

THE CONTEMPLATED OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The WESTERN TERMINUS SELECTED.—Letters from England dated December 23d mention that the manufacturers of the Atlantic Telegraph cable had completed one hundred and twenty miles, and were proceeding rapidly, with every prospect of finishing their work within the time specified in the contract.

The Journal of Commerce learns, in addition, that it has been decided to make the Western terminus of the Atlantic cable at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and to run the line direct from that point, under water, in a southwesterly direction, to the Gut of Cano, a distance of four hundred miles, crossing the narrow isthmus of four miles at Trinity Bay by means of an underground wire.

This route has been chosen rather than a more circuitous one through Nova Scotia (when the wires are already completed and in operation), in order to avoid the possibility of interruption from local business, and to insure an independent line for the transmission of European despatches.

The construction of the additional four hundred miles of wire required by this arrangement will be commenced at once, that it may be completed simultaneously with the other and more important parts of the work.

COMMERCE AND TONNAGE OF THE OHIO RIVER.—A report submitted to the House of Representatives on Friday by the Secretary of War contains some interesting information in regard to the value of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads for defensive purposes, and of the commerce of the Ohio Valley. We subjoin some extracts from the report and from the papers accompanying it. The Secretary of War says:

On the receipt of the resolution it was referred to the Chiefs of the two corps of engineers and to the Quartermaster General to consider the subjects involved in it, and to report how far they possessed and could furnish the information called for. They report their entire inability to furnish the statistics, there being no such information on the files of this Department, and for the same reason that they can give in general terms only their opinions of the relative value of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads for defensive purposes. To obtain the statistical information necessary to answer the resolution would involve great labor and considerable expense (which latter would be much increased if the duty should be performed by civilians instead of officers of the army), and the Department has neither officers nor the funds to devote to it.

Notwithstanding these embarrassments, the Department has not omitted, during the recess of Congress, to make efforts to obtain the information called for by means of circular letters of inquiry addressed to persons supposed to be well informed on such subjects; but they have not elicited such answers as were hoped for and desired.

Generally it may be safely said that our Western rivers, canals, and railroads have largely increased the military power of the United States for defensive purposes by the facilities their present means of transportation offer for the rapid and certain movement and concentration of troops and supplies at most of the available points of the country; but the relative value of the three cannot, for the reasons given, be stated with anything like certainty.

The Secretary transmits the reports of the Quartermaster General and of the Chief Engineer, containing their views upon the relative value, for military defensive purposes, of the Western rivers, canals, and railroads, as now severally provided with means of transportation; also, a copy of a report from Captain E. R. Palmer, of the Topographical Engineers, stating the navigable length of the Ohio river, with some statistics as to the amount and value of its commerce:

Gen. Jessup states that he has had neither the time nor the opportunity to obtain the data on which to base an opinion which would be satisfactory as to the information called for, but add that he "can safely say that the Western rivers, canals, and railroads, with their present means of transportation, taken together, have more than quadrupled the military power of the Western States for defensive purposes by the facilities they offer for the rapid and certain movement of troops and military supplies; for the relative military power of States depends not so much upon numbers and means as the ability to concentrate both where they are required, to be used either for defense or offence."

Gen. Totten, in concluding his report, says: "Generally, in the defence of the Atlantic frontier, the influence of Western railroads, &c., would only be felt in the event of a powerful and long-continued attack on some of our important points, as in any other case the power of the country more contiguous may be considered as sufficient for its protection. Should, however, a case occur where the whole strength of the Union would be required to repel an attack even greater than that on Sebastopol, the rivers, canals, and railroads of the West, as a means of transportation, would afford important aid in the defence."

Capt. W. R. Palmer estimates the length of the Ohio river, when full, at 950 miles, and draining an area from 200,000 to 220,000 square miles—very nearly equal to double the area of Great Britain and Ireland. Capt. Palmer remarks that "the natural resources of this extent of country are probably not surpassed by any equal area on the earth." He thinks that the aggregate value of the annual commerce of the Ohio river, by steamers and flatboats, may be thus summed up:

No. Voyages. Tonnage. Value
Steamboats on the Ohio 6,000 8,642 2,592,600 \$129,620,000
Flatboats on the Ohio 9,000 456,000 4,500,000
184,130,000

The total value of the commerce of the Ohio valley is estimated at \$371,255,836. Capt. Palmer remarks that "it will be observed, if this estimate be correct, that the commerce of the Ohio river, \$134,130,000, is much less than one-half of the entire commerce of the Ohio valley; the residue is that part carried by canals and railroads. Of this it should be observed again that a large portion is composed of those articles of domestic production which are brought from the interior to the various towns on the river solely for consumption, and which, being consumed, do not reappear as articles of commerce on the river."

A REMARKABLE FACT.—The Montreal Pilot, in speaking of the Cunard line of steamers running between Liverpool, Halifax, New York, and Boston, makes the following statement, which, if true, is quite remarkable:

The Cunard line has, so far, prosecuted its passage without a single case of loss of life to any of its passengers.

A Case Beyond Medical Skill.—Some readers may remember the curious account of a man, who died suddenly in this city a while since, over whose face, as his body was exposed at the grave, a sudden shade and light passed so strangely that the friends removed it back to the house, and kept up friction all night trying to restore it to life. We learn since that some of the anxious friends of the deceased visited New York at the time and tried to induce the physician, who attended the dead man in his last illness, to go up and try his skill toward his restoration. Dr. S. listened awhile incredulously, but at last seemed to believe the story of his informant. "But," said he, "I hope you won't be able to restore him—'I really hope you won't'." "Why?" asked his visitor in amazement. "Well," said the Doctor, "I don't see how he would be able to get along, and it would be very awkward for him—for his life, and heart are in that jar on the shelf!"—New York Times.

WATER WORKS AND HEATING BY STEAM.—We are about to introduce into our city a general and comprehensive system of water-works. It will be necessary to lay pipes in all the streets and throughout every building. While at this expense we might put in force the wisdom of the old proverb, kill two birds with one stone. It is practicable to heat an entire city with steam, and it is only a question of economy. All know that no heat is more pleasant and healthful than that generated by steam, and it would be popular if it were cheap. There is no difficulty in conveying the hot steam to any distance in pipes. Once adopted, how many little annoyances might be avoided. A summer heat, controllable by turning a stop-cock, might be maintained night and day in our houses. Brought into the house alongside the water-pipe, it would prevent its freezing; and a turn of the tube might be taken around the gas meter, which would keep that warm and always in working order.

Bath-rooms would be always comfortable, and bath-water could be kept always warm for use. A smoking chimney could be cured by a coil or two of steam pipe at its top, and the same arrangement would give activity to ventilating flues. And, thinks the editor of the Buffalo Advertiser, how many beautiful designs would be called out by the necessity of making steam pipe ornamental. It could be twisted in scrolls, made into cornices, or wrought into mantel ornaments.

The saving of danger from fire would be another very important item. The heat is never high enough to set fire to paper, and ladies might brush their crinolines against it without taking fire, or children could be left alone without the fear of finding them roasted to a cinder on returning.

VARIETIES.

Orders were given on Saturday to the New York Postoffice clerks to take no more sixpences, shillings, or Spanish quarters, in accordance with the law recently passed by Congress, and which goes into immediate effect. It reduces the value, at the United States public offices, of Spanish quarters, shillings and sixpences, respectively, to twenty, ten, and five cents.

The Arkansas Legislature has extended the time for completing the first section of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad to December, 1858.

United States Senators to be Elected.—During the present month United States Senators are to be elected in the following States: New York 1, Indiana 2, Wisconsin 1, California 2. Total 6.

Strange Act.—It is stated in a foreign paper that a German musician, resident in Jutland, baving occasion with his wife and daughter to leave home to play at a wedding party, left three boys aged 13, 11, and 9 at home. These boys wished to contrive some way to avoid going to school, and actually resolved to cut out their tongues. The second boy undertook the performance and partly succeeded, when he begged of the elder brother to finish it, which he did by cutting off a piece an inch long. The boys then, as the blood flowed freely, became terrified; the neighbors were called and the fellow suffered great pain, and his life was considered in danger.

What they Drink in Philadelphia.—According to the message of Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, the Schuylkill water drunk by the inhabitants of that city can hardly be called nectar. A portion of Coates street, Girard College, the House of Refuge, and several breweries and slaughter-houses are drained into the Schuylkill just above the dam of the Fairmount Water Works, and the accumulated filth mingles with the daily beverage of the citizens. Ugh!

Complaint is made of the brevity of the prayers of Rev. Daniel Foster, the chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; one morning he occupied but 30 seconds, and another less than a minute. He evidently proposed to do his part towards a short session.

An ex-clergyman and botanic physician by the name of Pier, residing in Stowe, Vt., being charged with the offense of having carelessly communicated the small-pox in that town, was taken by some of the citizens to a tavern where they forced him to drink liquor; after which they shut him up in a smoke-house and smoked him with burning leather shavings.

A private letter from a traveler just returned from Upper Egypt states that the grand scientific expedition under the direction of Count d'Escayrac had been broken up in consequence of a dissension between the scientific members and their chief.

Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Minister of Finance, has published a notice, to the effect that, in consequence of the shortness of the last crop of olives, the exportation of olive oil is prohibited, and the free importation into the Roman States of that article is permitted until further orders.

Near Madison, Wis., there are extensive beds of peat, which is said to be preferable to the best Ohio coal for fuel and to yield also superior illuminating gas. A recent survey gives the extent of the beds at 348,820 tons, worth about \$1,000,000.

Curious Customs in Regard to Names.—The Jews named their children the eighth day after their nativity; the Romans gave names to their female children on the eighth day, and to the males on the ninth, on which day they solemnized a feast. The Greeks gave the name on the tenth day, and an entertainment was given by the parents to their friends and sacrifices offered to the gods. The name given was usually indicative of some particular circumstance attending the birth, some quality of body or mind, or was expressive of the good wishes or fond hopes of the parents.

The late farmers of the gambling tables at Wiesbaden and Ems met on the 16th at their former place, and, in the presence of the government commissioner, sold their rights, privileges, furniture, and appurtenances in the "Kur" buildings, at both places, to a new joint stock company, for the sum of 1,200,000 florins in cash. The number of shares in all amount to 7,000 of 100 florins each. Of these 5,000 have been taken up by the speculators, and 2,000 have been held in reserve, to be disposed of, according to the statutes, at a general meeting of the shareholders. Meantime their Highnesses of Nassau and Baden divide the honors, with some of the profits, of being the most extensive encouragers of gambling in Europe.

AN IMPROMPTU VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune details the following instance concerning the exercise of natural authority by a party of emigrants for California. They appear to have an intuitive idea of the rights and powers of the Vigilance Committee. What they did is thus recorded:

We left Springfield at 7:45 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and reached New Haven a little before 10 A. M., and there learned that a train had but a short time previously left for New York, and we were notified by the assistant superintendent that the next train would not leave until 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, whereupon the passengers, principally consisting of 50 persons who had engaged their passage to California per George Law, which was expected to leave New York before they could reach this city, organized a vigilance committee and proceeded to the office of the assistant superintendent, and forced upon the door, but found him among the missing. The passengers next proceeded to the engine-house, and told the employees that they had resolved to resort to extreme measures in case they were not at once forwarded to New York, whereupon it was determined by some of the officials at New Haven to send out an especial train for the accommodation of the passengers, in charge of Mr. John Stock, conductor, who left New Haven as soon as steam could be got up, and brought them through in about three hours.

OUR PUMPS.—To make a long story short, said Harry K., our friend Z. was reading the streets of Louisville unattended, and the night was dark as Egypt. He suddenly turned a dark corner and there, with arm extended as if in the act of grabbing him, stood a large man? Z. dodged (he might have been hit if he hadn't), and in a twinkling flung his pocket-book. A quarter horse couldn't have beaten him home.

Next morning Z. and his father, being considerably excited about the matter, visited "the very spot." There, to their utter astonishment, they found the robber—his arm extended as Z. had seen it, and the pocket book, untouched, lying beneath it! Z. had been struck at, had dodged from, and robbed by a public pump.

He is now a citizen of Mound City, Ia., as the town is provided with no public pumps, he has not been robbed since he came here.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—Last week, the entire family of Judge Pitcher, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., consisting of six or eight persons, were poisoned from eating bread containing some poisonous matter, which was mistaken for cream of tartar by the servant girl who made it. All who partook of the bread were more or less effected by the poison; none, however, fatally.

A correspondant of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Switzerland, thus describes the native region of Tell:

I made the excursion of the Lake of Lucerne by steamboat to Altorf and back. It is also called the lake of the Four Cantons, being bordered by the Cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, Lucerne, and Schwyz. The lake is very irregular, with long diverging arms and narrow passages, and is the most picturesque in Switzerland. The northern part is characterized by gentle slopes and cultivated scenery, the only height being Mt. Pilatus and Eihli. Advancing southward, the hills begin to rise and to crowd their steep slopes and precipices upon the water. At the head of the lake the mountains and precipices are exceedingly high, rising six to eight thousand feet, their towering summits covered with snow. The narrow valley at the head of the lake leads upward to the St. Gotthard pass, one of the principal high roads into Italy.

This whole region is famed in story. It was the birth place and residence of the Patriot and Liberator Tell, the Washington of Switzerland. In the market place of Altorf, a little town near the southern extremity of the bay of Uri, Tell performed hisfeat of the crossbow and apple. The locality is marked by a tower, on whose stuccoed surface is a horrible picture representing the scene. The boy is made to realize the artist's idea of a cherub, but the unfortunate father bears a wonderful resemblance to an ogre. Tell's chapel, where he leaped ashore from the boat, escaping the fangs of the tyrant to become the avenger of his crimes, is a pretty little shrine on the water's edge at the foot of a mountain. It is a favorite scene with the artists. On the opposite shore is the locality of the midnight oath of the three Swiss Patrels. Indomitable patriotism and stern resistance to oppression are traits that seem to spring up and ripen naturally among these wild crags and mountain glens.

A European correspondent gives the following curious bit of tradition as associated with a peak of the Alps in Switzerland:

I walked over the Brunig pass to Lungern and thence took carriage to Alpnach. The country passed through on this route is very beautiful. The Swiss cottages, so picturesque in their peculiar style of architecture, are particularly neat, and the farms are of the most vivid green. This bright color contrasted strongly with the white mantle that covered all the hills, the effects of the late storm. Winter had already set in upon the heights, and the snow line had suddenly descended several hundred feet.

Near Lake Lucerne, Mt. Pilatus becomes the most prominent object. It is an abrupt mountain of over 7,000 feet, wild and rocky and generally mantled with clouds. Tradition states that Pontius Pilate, chased by remorse from the haunts of men and wandering wretchedly about the earth, ended his days miserably on this mountain. His vexed spirit still haunts its broken summit, and it is observed that, when the rest of the landscape is sunny and clear, a dark mist always hangs there like a shroud.

More recently the mountain has obtained another reputation as the locality of the celebrated "Slide of Alpnach," constructed in 1812 to bring down timber to the lake. It was one of the boldest and most interesting engineering structures of its day. All the trees are of our own importation, with our lumber and warrantee to give satisfaction. Price 75 cents to \$2 per gross.

C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

THE BUCCHANAN STEEL PEN.—The best article in

the market. Price per gross \$1. Manufactured and sold by C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

STEEL PENS.

100 gross Alabama Pen.

200 do Govt. blue Pen.

200 do Union do.

300 do Fine School do.

100 do Engrossing do.

100 do Flat Spring do.

100 do Counter-Hill do.

100 do White do.

100 do Bauk do.

400 do Buchanan Pen.

2,000 do Cheap assorted Pens.

All these are of our own importation, with our lumber and warrantee to give satisfaction. Price 75 cents to \$2 per gross.

C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

THE BUCCHANAN STEEL PEN.—The best article in

the market. Price per gross \$1. Manufactured and sold by C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

Mrs. H. J. Holmes's New Book.

LENA RIVER, by Mary J. Holmes, author of Tempest and Sunshine. Price \$1.

The New March, a Social Life in the South, by a Louisville Lady. Price \$1.

Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things. I have Seen—historical, biographical, anecdotal, and descriptive, by S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols. Price \$3.

The Adventures of a Roving Diplomatist, by Henry W. W. W. W.

Marrying Too Late; a tale, by George Wood, author of Domestic Pilgrims. Price \$1.

Just received and for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

CRUMP & WELSH, 54 Fourth st., near Market.

Valentines! Valentines!

A TIMELY HINT.—Secure your Valentines early at TALBOT'S, 39 Fourth st. That's the place.

This is the place where all over the land,

By Retail, Caprice runs on, and

Tender maids will fix, and fair maidens, though shy,

Will anxiously wait for the mail.

This time of the year pretty girls will be freer

To tell their heart's feelings in rhyme,

And the sexes will speak, both the strong and the weak,

Through Love's interpreter, St. Valentine.

Let old toads unwe, with a shake of the head,

Say, "Young America" goes for fun under the

A. J. MORRISON & CO.,
JOHN W. BARRET
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
&c., &c., &c.,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiarity inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

French Embroideries—Real Laces.

THE subscriber has on hand a complete and elegant stock of—

French Embroidered Collars;
do do Sets;
do do Bands, &c., &c.

Real Lace Collars;

do do Sets;

do do Berths;

Real Laces of all kinds, very cheap for cash.

AT COST.

Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains; French Flan-

nel, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls 99¢ Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

A Cook and Man Servant Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE Cook, without inexperience, and an

adequate steady Man to take care of horses, wanted

15¢ per day. Dr. J. W. YANDELL,

132½ bbls Chestnut, between Seventh and Eighth st.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst., by which my store-hands and a greater part of my stock were destroyed, I was compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve as heretofore at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

15¢ per day. SAM'L P. SECOR.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:

MECHANTS' BANK, Nashville;

BANK OF NASHVILLE;

BANK OF THE UNION;

CITY BANK;

BANK OF COMMERCE;

TRADE'S BANK;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Chattanooga;

13½ bbls D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR,

of all kinds of Wood and Marble, Mixed Paint,

Glass, &c., &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times

of payment.

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

15¢ per day. F. B. HOWE

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the NINTH and GREEN STREETS,

where he is ready to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

Opposite the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets.

15¢ per day. JOS. ROBB.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants one of TROXEL'S beautiful AMBROTIESTS? Some months ago the different hunting names gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have certainly had out all the names that can be imagined by a name. TROXEL's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, nor so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$20.

Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist,

Main st. between Second and Third, over Howe's Printing Telegraph Office.

C. S. MALTBY'S

OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER-

EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS,

IN A LARGE AND SMALL

CANS.

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Caviar, Oysters,

Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sance,

Ketchup, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent,

for C. S. Maltby.

15¢ per day. J. A. MC LAUGHLIN

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore ex-

tended to him by his friends and the public generally,

respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal

Yard and Office, on the NINTH and GREEN streets,

where he is ready to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburg and Youghiogheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9¢ per bushel, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Sev-

enth.

15¢ per day. F. E. LEEZEE.

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices.

No. 73 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Ky.

Keep a strict care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-

tions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior

manner.

15¢ per day. J. W. & J. D. VOGT & KLINK

WALKER'S EXCHANGE,

Understanded, having sold his Exchange and Restau-

rant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this

opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public

for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully,

W. H. WALKER.

15¢ per day. W. H. WALKER

Wood's Wall Paper Depot.

Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office.

Strangers and Country Merchants

As well as my city patrons will find my present stock of

WALL PAPER OF ALL CLASSES

Very complete and perfect, having very recently made

large additions to my stock, and I have chosen in my line

of business to do all the Eastern markets afford.

Combining my trade of **PAPER HANGER** with the sale of

Wall Paper enables me to assure the public that they will

find it to their interest to give me a call.

Decorative Hall Papers

I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville

market. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns

of this description of papers, and something entirely new,

will please call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD.

15¢ per day. W. F. WOOD

FINE WATCHES,

In gold and silver, various style and prices.

Watches, Cameo, Frosted, and other beautiful style.

SILVER WARE.

Spoons, Forks, Knives, Pitchers, &c.

PLATED WARE.

Tea Sets, Castors, Baskets, Spoons, &c.

I have a complete stock of the above articles.

JAS. L. LEMON.

15¢ per day. JAS. L. LEMON.

W. W. TALBOT,

DEALER IN FANCY AND VARIETY GOODS.

Fourth street, Fine Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Combs, Brushes, Dolls, Toys, &c., constantly on hand at low prices.

15¢ per day. W. W. TALBOT

WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, AND DRESS-ING-CASES

at 15¢ per day. W. W. TALBOT

CHINESE RAZORS, the best Razor extant.

15¢ per day. W. W. TALBOT

FANCY BASKETS in great variety at

15¢ per day. W. W. TALBOT

COMBS AND BRUSHES—Nail and Tooth Brushes at

15¢ per day. W. W. TALBOT

GLYCERINE CREAM AND PATY'S COLD CREAM

for chapped hands, for sale at

15¢ per day. W. W. TALBOT

W. W. TALBOT,

15¢ per day. W. W. TALBOT

15¢ per day. W. W. TALBOT

15¢ per day. W. W.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DETAILS BY THE ATLANTIC.

We give the following details of the European news by the Atlantic, from our foreign exchanges:

Full Details of the Bombardment of Canton and its Causes.—The Chinese authorities at Canton, on the 8th of October, boarded a lorch under the British flag, which was lying among the shipping off Canton, seized and carried away twelve Chinese belonging to the lorch, and handed over their colors. On the same day Mr. Consul Parkes applied to the Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy for an explanation and satisfaction for this outrage; but, to this and subsequent remonstrances and protests, both from the Consul and Sir John Bowing, no satisfactory answer was received.

On the forenoon of the 22d, twelve men were sent to the British consulate as the men who had been seized on board the lorch. They are alleged not to have been the same men, but criminals taken out of prison. The tender of these men was not accompanied by any explanation from the imperial commissioner, and they were sent back. Admiral Seymour commenced operations by taking possession of the Blenheim Reach and Barrier Forts.

Very little opposition was offered by the Chinese, and the guns in these forts were spiked and rendered useless, the magazines blown up, and the buildings set on fire. On the 23d the Coronadon anchored off the batteries, where the Encounter was also lying, and landed some marines for their protection, while the Barracouta and Sampson destroyed the forts in the Macao Passage, and other forts at Canton were demolished.

A detachment of marines was also sent up from the American man of war Portsmouth, and took part in guarding the factories. Treasure was sent away to Hong Kong, and the European and American ladies left Canton. A pause in the operations now took place.

After a little time had been afforded to the Chinese to make terms, but which seemingly was not available, active operations were recommended on the 27th.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the Encounter opened a discharge of shot and shell upon the Governor-General's fortified residence, while the Barracouta, having taken up a position behind the city, opened a fire upon a camp to the north of it. The firing from these vessels continued until after 5 o'clock, and appeared to inflict considerable damage. In the meantime guns and ammunition had been landed from the men of war, and a battery was established at the Dutch Folly.

On the 28th, at 1 P. M., this battery commenced firing, the Encounter also throwing shells at intervals, and at about 2 o'clock the Governor-General's house took fire, the flames spreading on both sides.

Up to this time the Chinese were apparently paralysed, and did nothing beyond offering a reward of thirty-six dollars for every European head brought in, which was on a subsequent day increased to one hundred dollars.

A fort behind the city was captured and destroyed this day. Hoglone was taken

possession of at the back of the factories, the Chinese turned out and the houses pulled down, so as to leave a wide clearing between the factories and the Chinese houses.

On the 29th the Encounter and the battery at the Dutch folly resumed firing about seven in the morning. The conflagration in the city had continued during the previous night, and it was found to have destroyed a great number of buildings. The Chinese commenced firing from the French Folly about eleven, but only kept it up for an hour or two.

Preparations were now made for storming. At a quarter past two o'clock, P. M., the storming party, consisting of between 200 and 300 men, landed and mounted the breach in the city wall. The Chinese offered a very faint resistance, firing a few volleys, which killed a marine and wounded six others. The British flag was planted on the breach and one of the gates of the city having been opened, the admiral and his attendant officers found themselves in possession of the palace of the imperial commissioner.

As the force at the disposal of the admiral was far too small to allow of his attempting to hold the city, the whole party retired about 6 o'clock, fired upon from gingals, by which two men were killed and six wounded. A fire broke out to the east of the gate above mentioned, which raged furiously throughout the night, and destroyed a great number of houses between the wall and river.

On the 30th little was done beyond keeping np a hurried fire from the battery on the Dutch Folly. The imperial commissioner having on the preceding day sent a mandarin to ascertain what demands the admiral had to make, he was informed that it was required that foreign representatives should have at Canton the same access to the authorities as at the other port.

On the 30th, Admiral Seymour addressed a letter to the imperial commissioner stating this, and warning him that it depended entirely on himself whether the city should be destroyed or not. To this Gher Eep, the imperial commissioner, sent a reply on the following day, couched in a very unsatisfactory tone, trying to vindicate his conduct in seizing the lorch, stating that she was a Chinese vessel, and that the English flag was not flying on her when she was taken possession of.

Admiral Seymour sent a rejoinder to this on the 1st current, declining further argument on the merits of the case of the lorch, as he is satisfied with the correctness of the facts stated to him by Consul Parkes.

The Admiral insists on the right of access to the city on behalf of the foreign representatives, and concludes by warning Eep of the serious consequences which will result from his obstinacy.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of sending a Commissioner to the Islands of the East Indian Archipelago with power to investigate the claims to sovereignty which the government of the Netherlands asserts it to possess over most of these islands, and form treaties with such independent States and tribes as may be found therein of sufficient power and importance to render such treaties necessary.

Mr. Douglas reported a bill establishing judicial and land districts in the Gadsden purchase.

House.—The House merely met and adjourned.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.

J. W. Farber, Republican was elected Speaker of the Minnesota Legislature. The building 74 to 80 Lake street occupied as dry goods and music stores was burned last night. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000—partly insured.

The weather is pleasant and the railroads all clear.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The committee of arrangements for Brook's funeral consist of McQueen, of S. C., Denver, of Cal., Wheeler, of N. Y., Bocock, of Va., Dowall, of Ala., De Witt, of Miss.

The death of Mr. Brooks will be announced in the House to-morrow by Mr. Keitt, of S. C., and in the Senate by Mr. Evans, of the same State when the committee of arrangements will proceed to Brown's Hotel and superintend the removal of the corpse to the House, when the Chaplain will deliver a discourse in the presence of the President and Cabinet, members of both branches of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, foreign Ministers and others. From thence the procession will move to the Congressional cemetery, where the body will be temporarily deposited.

Mr. Brooks has left a widow and four children. In a letter from her, received after his death, who said it would be the last letter from her previous to her confinement.

The Haywood India Rubber Patent case was before the committee on Patents to-day. Mr. Payne argued against and Mr. Brady in favor of extending the patent. Stenographers were employed by each party interested to report the arguments of counsel and write them out to be placed in the hands of the committee.

Mr. Buchanan to-day received many visitors, in respective of party.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

The sloop of war Falmouth sailed this morning for the Brazils.

The Arago arrived on the morning of the 15th, and brings \$30,000 in specie.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

Last night Mr. Buchanan was serenaded by

said to have been likewise suspended from his functions for having preached against the dogma of the "Immaculate Conception." It was in consequence of the last suspension that he came to Paris, where he first meditated the crime which he has just perpetrated. A Sister of Charity, who had observed the movement of the assassin, and attempted to throw herself between the Archbishop and him, was wounded in the hand.

The assassin made an attempt to escape in the crowd, but he was seized by five or six of the congregation, and narrowly escaped being strangled by them. In his examination before the authorities he answered coolly. He says he was suspended without just cause.

Snow has been falling fast here since noon. The weather is mild.

his political friends at the National Hotel, but made no response.

Cornelius Wendell, who was examined before the investigating committee, was questioned as to whether corrupt motives had been used to procure votes for the public printing, but he declared that he knew nothing bearing upon that point.

It is probable that the remains of the late Mr. Brooks will be taken to-morrow to his residence in South Carolina. The early adjournment of each House to-day had reference to his death, though not a word was said on the subject—his friends not being prepared to make a formal announcement of his decease.

Snow has been falling fast here since noon. The weather is mild.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

The steamer Tennessee was detained to-day in consequence of her repairs not being finished.

Several filibusters were arrested, including Col. Fabens, Alexander Lawrence, Nicaraguan colonization agents, and Henry Bolton, clerk. Fabens and Lawrence were ordered to give bail in \$5000 each, but refused and were committed to prison.

The Tennessee is announced to sail to-morrow morning.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28.

The steamer Isabel arrived from Havanas and Key West on Sunday. There have been heavy storms and numerous wrecks, among which are the ship Caspian, Capt. Trufant, of Baltimore, at Baracoa—Captain lost. The British ship Crown, at Pernambuco.

The general news unimportant. Weather delightful. American dimes and gold positively 10 per cent. discount. Sugars active and firm. Inferior whites 14½@16, superior 17@18. Stock 35,000. Molasses in limited demand. Freight uncharged. Sterling improved slightly.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.

No charge in the river since noon. River 4 feet and at a stand. Weather mild with appearance rain.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 28, P. M.

Weather moderate and thawing all day. Cloudy with fair prospects of rain.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28, P. M.

The river is swelling slowly, but the ice remains firm and vehicles are still crossing. Weather cloudy with an appearance of rain.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET., LOUISVILLE, January 29.

The money market is easy. The banks are discounting all undoubt'd paper, but the amount offering is not large. Exchange is scarce. The banks with the exception of the Southern, check to their customers at 3% premium on the East, but not on New Orleans. The Southern Bank is checking at 3% on the East and 1 on New Orleans. The brokers charge 1% cent on both the East and New Orleans, and they have but little of the latter. If the river opens soon, so as to enable produce to go forward, the supply of exchange will be augmented, otherwise cold will have to go forward. The brokers are buying gold at 3% and selling at 3% premium.

The provision market claims more attention just now than everything else. Prices are high, and bidders generally have not only been very firm, but anticipated a further advance.

Within the last two days the market has, however, been quiet, and former prices have been more readily accepted. Yesterday 1,000 hbls meat pork sold in one lot at \$15, 100 and 60 bbls at the same, and 10,450 hbls shoulders at 7½@8 packed, deliverable on the 9th of February. Most parties are holding shoulders at 7½@8 loose. These were the only large transactions reported. Lard is held at 11½ in barrels and 10 and 13½ in kegs. To the trade in a small way bacon shoulders are selling at 8@9½c, ribbed sides at 9½c, clear sides at 10c, and hams at 10½@10½c, for city and country cured. About 13,000 lbs bacon have been received within the last few days by wagons, and hog-round is quoted 8½@9 and lard at 10½@11c for hbls and 11½@12½c for prime keg. Yesterday 4,000 lbs bacon sold from wagons at 8c for shoulders, 8½c for ribbed sides, 9½c for clear sides, and 10c for hams.

The Cincinnati Price-Current contains a statement of the operations in that market for the season, which is as follows:

The whole number of horses engaged in the business this season was thirty-seven, being five horses less than last season. The whole number packed as reported by each house this season and last, stands as follows:

1855-6..... 405,295
1856-7..... 344,812
Deficiency this year..... 60,984

We obtained the average weight of the hogs packed this season, compared with last, from twenty-one houses, and the comparison is as follows:

1855-6..... 204 lbs
1856-7..... 203½ lbs

This shows but a very slight increase; and had we been able to obtain the comparison from all the houses, we are inclined to think it would have shown that the average weight for both seasons has been about the same.

The yield of lard has not been as good as that of last season, from two to three lbs. per hog. The shrinkage, in curing the meat this season, is also above the average per cent.

The Cincinnati Price-Current makes the following remarks:

The European news with reference to provisions is quite unfavorable. A large decline had been established in lard and bacon, both of which are now relatively lower than our quotations. It is difficult to account for this anomalous state of things, as the dealers have been purchasing largely from the West, full of hope.

The miners are paying better than for several years past.

But little is said concerning the repudiation of the State debt. A bill will undoubtedly pass the Legislature authorising the payment of the debt and submitting the matter to the people for ratification.

Dates from Oregon are to Dec. 20. The Legislature has passed a bill providing for a vote by the people on the question of forming a State Constitution.

The mines were paying better than for several years past.

The Chinese ship Odurna has arrived at San Francisco with the crew of the steamer America, sold to Russia during the war.

A dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared for the creditors of Adams & Co.

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The whole number of horses engaged in the business this season was thirty-seven, being five horses less than last season. The whole number packed as reported by each house this season and last, stands as follows:

1855-6..... 405,295
1856-7..... 344,812
Deficiency this year..... 60,984

We obtained the average weight of the hogs packed this season, compared with last, from twenty-one houses, and the comparison is as follows:

1855-6..... 204 lbs
1856-7..... 203½ lbs

This shows but a very slight increase; and had we been able to obtain the comparison from all the houses, we are inclined to think it would have shown that the average weight for both seasons has been about the same.

The yield of lard has not been as good as that of last season, from two to three lbs. per hog. The shrinkage, in curing the meat this season, is also above the average per cent.

The Cincinnati Price-Current makes the following remarks:

The European news with reference to provisions is quite unfavorable. A large decline had been established in lard and bacon, both of which are now relatively lower than our quotations. It is difficult to account for this anomalous state of things, as the dealers have been purchasing largely from the West, full of hope.

The miners are paying better than for several years past.

The Chinese ship Odurna has arrived at San Francisco with the crew of the steamer America, sold to Russia during the war.

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